

**ANCHOVIES and PARMASAN CHEESE**
for SALE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN GRANT Merchant, Leith.**PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURGH.**

MRS ROBERTSON begs leave to acquaint her friends and customers, that she is removed from her Shop on the South side, to one on the North side, opposite to the west end of the Register Office; where she continues to carry on the MILLINERY and HABERDASHERY BUSINESS in all their branches. She has just got to hand a fashionable assortment of RIDING HATS, with Feathers, Bands, &c. LADIES who please to favour her with their orders, may depend on having them trimmed in the newest and most genteel manner.

This Day are published, Price 5s. 3d. in boards, or 6s. bound, By J. SIBBALD and CO. Book-sellers, Parliament-Square,

LETTERS on ICELAND.

Containing OBSERVATIONS on the Civil, Literary, and Natural History; Antiquities, Volcanos, Bafates, Hot Springs; Customs, Drest, Manners of the Inhabitants, &c. &c.

Made during a Voyage thither, By J. BANKS, Esq; Dr SOLANDER, Dr LIND, And other ingenious Gentlemen, With a NEW MAP of the Island, and a Representation of the remarkable Boiling Fountain GEYSER. Likewise just arrived, A great number of NEW BOOKS and Pamphlets, For the Use of the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, (Entered in Stationer's Hall, according to Act of Parliament) To be had at WILLIAM WOOD'S Shop, Luckenbooths, **THE DUKE OF ROTHSAI: A TRAGEDY.**

Which may be acted at the Theatres of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Written by the late Mr SAMUEL MCARTER, Late Writing-master to the Right Hon. John Earl of Hopetoun.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh.

HEREBY informs his Customers, that he has on hand a large stock of TEAS, COFFEES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by Hawkers, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors, as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds sterling for each offence.

GEORGE MILLER and COMPANY, At their SHOP, head of Skinner's Close, High-street, Edinburgh, RETURN their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public; and hereby inform them, That they have got to hand a FRESH STOCK of FINE TEAS.

Bohea 3s. 6d. best quality ditto 3s. 10d. Congo, Southong, Singlo, and fine Hyson, at the lowest prices: Gun-powder Hyson 11s. 6d. per lib. Good Highland Whisky 3s. 4d. high proof ditto 3s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy 6s. to 9s. Gin 5s. to 8s.; and Rum from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon. Roasted Coffee at 4s. 6d. raw ditto at 2s. per lib. Best Cognac Brandy in Chopin Bottles, 3s.

R. ALDRIDGE, (Who for many years has had the honour of being Principal Dancer at the Theatres Royal, London)

NOW humbly offers his service to instruct the NOBILITY and GENTRY of this kingdom.

In consequence of a prevailing report now circulating, to the material prejudice of the advertiser, insinuating that his stay in this Metropolis will be but for a short duration, and that his terms for instruction are astonishingly extravagant: He totally disavows the former report, and leaves the public to determine of the latter; and most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, that he has engaged a commodious room, for twelve months certain, situated at the back of Poole's Coffee-house, and lately appropriated to the use of China-auctions.

In order to apprise the Nobility and Gentry who shall honour him with their commands, of his reported extraordinary conditions, he annexes his terms:—For Public Lessons, Two Guineas per quarter. His days of attending Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of private tuition will be attended on the following terms:—Two Guineas for twelve lessons. Mr Aldridge opens his School on Monday May 15. the hours from eleven to four o'clock.

STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND, 1780.

(By Authority of Parliament.) ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-TWO Pounds to be gained by the purchasers of the 942 Chances, at One Shilling, and Two Shillings and Sixpence each.

Sold by JAMES MASON, At his China Warehouse, Bridge-street, Edinburgh; Who sold and paid the full money for many capital prizes in Lottery 1777.

For One Shilling only, a Number is given which will entitle the Bearer, if drawn

Either of the 2 10000 to 50l. each.	Either of the 2 10000 to 120l. each.
2 5000 20	2 5000 50
5 2000 10	5 2000 20
11 1000 5	11 1000 10
16 500 2	16 500 5
5 200 1 10 0	5 200 3
30 100 0 10 0	30 100 1
100 50 0 5 0	100 50 0 10 0
300 20 0 2 6	300 20 0 5 0

Which I promise to pay, the full money, without any deduction, on demand, twenty days after the publication of the Numerical Book.

Allowance made to all shop-keepers, and others, who take a quantity to sell again; and all unpaid will be taken back on the 24th June. A fine opportunity now offers for those who have children or servants, as they may indulge them at a small expence, and where there is as great a possibility of gaining as if they had expended more money. The punctuality in which I fulfilled my engagements to the public in Lottery 1777, the many capital prizes I paid, the number of chances I then sold, and the number of those already sold, convinces me of the satisfaction they give; and I hope the advantage here given will meet with the encouragement of the public in general.

Whole Tickets, 5l. 10s. Lottery begins drawing 24th June.—Not two blanks to a prize.

COUNTRY HOUSE to SET,

To be entered to immediately, THE OLD-MANSE of PENSTON, with a good Garden, and a Park of three acres: To be let for six years, or less, if desired. The rent 700 Pounds. It lies eleven miles from Edinburgh, a little off the Haddington road, where the stage-coach passes twice every day. It has markets near, and wells upon the ground.—The house will be let without the park or garden, if desired.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval shape, with the Picture of a Lady in the inside of the lid, with crystal before it, was lost at the Archers Hall, on Saturday last the 6th current. Any person who has found the same, or can give information so as it may be recovered, shall have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Council Chamber.

WOOD LOST.

ON Saturday the 6th current, a RAFT of Memel and Norway LOGS broke loose at Borrowstoness, and went down the Frith: The proprietor James Dalgleish, merchant there, will be much obliged to any who can give information about them, and he will thankfully pay for any trouble or expence in finding them.

WANTED,

A CLERK, bred in the Mercantile Line, who can be well recommended for care, diligence, and sobriety. Such a person will hear of encouragement at Mr Cheap's Linen Warehouse, opposite to the Fountain Well, Edinburgh; where LINENS of all kinds are sold, upon the most reasonable terms. Not to be repeated.

SCHOOL of FALKLAND.

THE Office of SCHOOLMASTER of the Parish of Falkland being soon to become vacant, such as incline to offer themselves as Candidates for that office, are desired to attend at Falkland on Friday the 26th of May, next, bringing along with them, if they do not send before hand, proper certificates of their character and abilities. The Candidates are to undergo an examination in preference of the Heritors, the Minister of the parish, and some other Clergymen: But it is to be understood as the design of such examination, rather to prevent an person who is unqualified in point of learning from being promoted to the choice of the electors, than to give literary merit alone, and independent of other qualifications, an assurance of success in the competition.—The profits of the office are reckoned at an average from 40l. to 45l. sterling a-year.

N. B. One who has no views to the Ministry will, if other circumstances are equal, be preferred.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

War Office, May 6, 1780.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Ensign Edward John Atley to be Lieutenant, vice George Parker.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Henry Evans, of 11 dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Augustus North.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet — Dickens to be Lieutenant, vice William Rowley. Ensign Charles Howard Bulkeley, of 52d foot, to be Cornet, vice — Dickens.

21st Regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant John William Lloyd, of 6th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Grant.

6th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Hill, of 87th foot, to be Ensign, vice John Brooks.

9th Regiment of foot, William Rose, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice James Wormley. Henry Hefernan, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice George Henry Gordon.

14th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Whitlocke to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Lumsden. — Dunbar, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Whitlocke.

26th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice James Christie. Ensign Robert Crauford, of 6th foot, to be Ensign, vice James Fitzgerald.

50th Regiment of foot, Edmund Tyrwhitt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Gordon Haven.

55th Regiment of foot, Jeremy French, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Prater.

56th Regiment of foot, Francis Craig, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Sneyd. Ensign — Harling, of the Yorkshire militia, to be Ensign, vice Hugh Watton.

61st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Grant, of 11th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John William Lloyd.

62d Regiment of foot, Ensign Hibbert Newton to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Alexander Hay. William Oldham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hibbert Newton.

65th Regiment of foot, William Brome, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Vassil. Robert Crauford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Wemyss. Ensign Jeremy French, of 55th foot, to be Ensign, vice Robert Crauford.

75th Regiment of foot, John Carteret, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Simmonds.

78th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Andrew Edmondstone to be Ensign, vice James Finney.

83d Regiment of foot, Surgeon's Mate David Fleming to be Ensign, vice Alexander Hamilton. Thomas Carnie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Patrick Brown. Paulus OEmilius Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Adderton.

87th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Brooks, of 6th foot, to be Ensign, vice William Hill.

90th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Lidderdale, of the South Fencible regiment, to be Lieutenant.

90th Regiment of foot, James Spencer Burne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice B. Grantham.

91st Regiment of foot, William Hilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Winnal.

94th Regiment of foot, Henry Buckiton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Bremner. Stokeham Huthwait, Gent. to be Ensign, vice T. Hardyman.

Western Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign Dugald McLean to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander McLean. Archibald Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dugald McLean. Ensign Dugald Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Humphrey Graham. Angus McLachlan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dugald Stewart.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign Walter Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice James Dodd. Walter Graham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Walter Alexander.

From the London Papers, May 8.

L O N D O N.

A motion was this day made in the House of Commons, for leave to be given to Mr Price, Clerk of the Assize for the Oxford Circuit, to withdraw a list of fees by him presented pursuant to an order of that House, and present another; which was, upon the question put, agreed to by the House.

A bill to explain and amend an act of the 13th of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for regulating the exportation and importation of corn," so far as the same relates to the warehousing of corn, was presented and read a first time.

Sir William Meredith having, on a former day, pledged himself to the House that he would move for an enquiry into the alarming measure of the civil Magistrate, in calling for a brigade of Guards to hold themselves in readiness, in case they should be called out on the day when Parliament was to take into their consideration the Petitions from the people of England;—he then rose to discharge his promise. He had been informed that the Guards had received their orders in consequence of an application from some Civil Magistrate. He wished to know who that Magistrate was, who had presumed to suggest a measure calculated to awe the members of Parliament, and to destroy the freedom of debate. This matter was of too much consequence to be suffered to die away; he therefore had taken upon himself the task of calling for the enquiry, in order to affect which he moved, "That the propo-

office do lay before the House the requisition made by the Civil Magistrate for a brigade of Guards on the 6th of April last, together with the name of the said Magistrate."

Mr Adam, and some other Gentlemen, requested Sir William not to urge his motion then, while the Secretary at War was absent. But the Honourable Baronet did not see any thing in that circumstance that should induce him to withdraw his motion, as the Secretary at War had, on a former occasion, declared that he knew nothing of any orders having been given to the Guards to hold themselves in readiness.

Mr Burke supported the motion, and from censuring the particular Magistrate who had called for a military force; he proceeded to pass the most severe reflections on the Middlesex Justices; ridiculing the idea of employing such wretched beings in the commission of the peace; men without character, capacity, abilities, or knowledge of the laws; mere carpenters and bricklayers, to whom the care of the lives and property of the subjects was committed; and who, from their ignorance, were very ready to contrive into criminality every meeting that might be held for the good of the people.

Mr Rigby took up the defence of the Middlesex Justices. The duty of a Justice of Peace in the capital and its environs, were, he said, in every great, arduous, and laborious; that Gentlemen could not be found who would act in the commission: it was therefore necessary to accept of such persons as should offer themselves; if they were carpenters and bricklayers, they certainly were substantial ones; and though their knowledge of the law might be very limited, and their industry but too glaring in many respects, yet he must say it, to their credit, that fewer disorders had happened, fewer offences had been committed in the metropolis, of late years, than might be expected, both from the number of inhabitants and the condition of the Magistrate. He could not admit, that calling upon the Quakers to hold themselves in readiness was criminal in the Magistrate, whose name the Honourable Baronet was so desirous to learn. On the contrary, it was laudable, because it was his duty to look for a military assistance, when he apprehended the civil power alone would not be sufficient to maintain the peace, in case a tumult, which the Magistrate apprehended, should arise. For his part, he could not see any cause in the meeting at Westminster-hall, on the 6th of April, that ought to have excited the apprehension of the Magistrate. The meeting, in his opinion, was perfectly harmless, perfectly inoffensive; it seemed as if such meetings were held for the mere purpose of innocently haranguing the assembly, and politely voting thanks to one another. But Gentlemen were apprehensive for the freedom of debate. Was it infringed on the 6th of April? Were Gentlemen under any terrors on that day? Did they deliver their sentiments under any restraint? Certainly not. Why then institute an enquiry which ought not by any means to be undertaken, but when an atrocious violation of power had been committed by a Magistrate? In the case alluded to, the Guards were not even called out. Nay, the fact itself, of having them in readiness, was not established. The Commander of the Horse-Guards had denied it, as far as it related to the cavalry. He did not know who the Magistrate was, who had applied for a guard, if any such application had been made at all; but if the House should proceed in the enquiry, he probably would become his defender, and move the thanks of the House to him for having taken such measures as should suppress a tumult, if any such thing should happen. He had himself seen the good effects of this sort of measures; it was to the well-timed interposition of Justice, which he attributed the preservation of the Duke of Bedford's house, at the time of the great tumult in St. James's-square. And, upon the whole, he did not think it very conducive to the maintenance of public tranquillity, to render the Magistrates contemptible in the eyes of the people.

Mr Fox declared that the Middlesex Justices were such contemptible creatures, that he was sure the Right Honourable Member would not be seen in the company of them; or suffer one of them to sit in his house. Mr Burke joined Mr Fox in this opinion, and said, that when he ever he should hear the Right Honourable Member bestow praise so liberally on the Justices of Middlesex, when such wretches should be praised, he would be obliged to him. He would then stand up, and declare himself a candidate for his abuse and contempt.

Some other Gentlemen said a few words, and the question was put, which was negatived by a majority of 42; there being 149 yeas, and 191 nays. Against it, 114 yeas, and 191 nays.

Mr Alderman Sawbridge, according to annual custom, rose to make his motion for shortening the duration of Parliaments. Annual Parliaments, he contended, were what the people had a right to expect. By recurring to the custom of former ages it would be found, that shortening the duration of Parliament, would not be an innovation, but a restoration of the people's rights. By an act of Edward III. it was declared, that Parliaments should be held every year; and that the same law was never violated without prejudice to the people. In the reign of Henry VII. the Parliaments were first prorogued beyond the duration of one session; and no gentleman could be ignorant of the evils that arose from that circumstance. During the reign of his son, Henry VIII. all the oppressive acts were passed in a long Parliament. Those dreadful attacks against the constitution of church and state in 1534, were made in a Parliament that declared itself perpetual. Hence it was clear, that long Parliaments had ever been hostile to liberty. To let prove that short Parliaments were friendly to liberty, would be proving, as a self evident proposition. He confessed, that though his expectations had not gone further than triennial Parliaments at present, yet he would rather see a new one every year. Septennial Parliaments were such as no independent man could defend. The first and second sessions are usually in voting against the minister, (for very obvious reasons); the last is dedicated generally to the service of the public; and the intermediate sessions to that of the Minister. Therefore, if he could not obtain what he really wished for—an annual Parliament, yet he would, by adopting a happy medium, endeavour to get rid of that which he most disliked. He concluded by moving "for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments."

Lord Nugent was sorry that the motion was not likely to be supported of this year, as it had been for some years past—without a debate. The Hon. Member wished to recur to the practice of former ages, in order to discover what was the constitution of Parliament; he would be glad to hear that gentleman point out the ages to which he might recur for that purpose. Was it to those ages when the Commons were slaves to the King, or the Barons, or to both? Was it to those ages when the House of Commons was a very insignificant part of the constitution? Was it to those ages when the members would not serve without wages, and when the people themselves knew in little the value of a House of Commons, that, in order to be freed from the burden of supporting their representatives, both counties and boroughs petitioned to be disfranchised? If there were the ages to which we were to recur, we should see very little traces of such a Parliament as comes up to the idea that free men form of a House of Commons. But gentlemen would argue, that the influence of the Crown was increased, and ought to be diminished; and the shortening of Parliaments would be urged as one of the many modes that might be adopted for that end. But the shortening of Parliaments could not alone effect that purpose, for as the nomination of Sheriffs was in the Crown, shortening the duration of Parliament would increase that influence that such a measure was intended to destroy. The proposed bill, therefore, to be effectual, must take away from the Crown the nomination of county Sheriffs. Were gentlemen prepared for such a measure? The returning officers in corporations were elected by a very small number; now as it would not be perhaps a very difficult matter to gain over a majority of the electors, the returning officers might all be in the interest of the Crown. In British, which he formerly had the honour to represent, the Sheriffs were elected by a very small number of persons; though the voters for members of Parliament did not fall short of 7000. To make the proposed bill effectual, the charters of the different corporations must be altered, and all those who had votes for members to give to Par-



liament, should also vote for the election of returning officers. Were gentlemen prepared for such an undertaking? Were they ready to change almost all the charters in the kingdom? If they were, then in case of annual Parliaments, there must be two general elections over the whole kingdom every year; one for returning officers, the other for members to sit in Parliament. If gentlemen were not prepared for such an event, then the influence of the Crown must necessarily be increased by annual Parliaments; for the Sheriffs and other returning officers, being some in the nomination, others under the influence of the Crown, the most unjust returns might be made, while, from the short duration of Parliament, the contested elections could not be tried. In his opinion, gentlemen began at the wrong end to reform; and were likely, if they should succeed in the motion, to end where they ought to have begun. The shortening of the duration of Parliaments was by some, insisted on as necessary to reduce the influence of the Crown. This he deemed an plan entirely of their own; for the petitions of the people had not hinted a syllable on that subject. But if the people seemed now to wish for it, it must follow that they rise in their demands; and if all was to be granted which they now require, God only could tell where the reformation would stop. With regard to triennial Parliaments, he greatly disapproved of them, as heartily indeed as he approved of septennial Parliaments. And his opinion was supported by the greatest parliamentary authority that House had ever seen, he meant that of Mr Speaker Onslow. That gentleman used to say, that annual Parliaments must be attended with numberless inconveniences; and perpetual Parliaments would be the ruin of the constitution. But septennial Parliaments gave the House of Commons a degree of permanency which made them approach very near to the hereditary dignity of the House of Lords. Triennial Parliaments would be an injury to the commonwealth. The first session would be taken up in trying contested elections; the second in doing business; and the third in canvassing: So that, in fact, out of three sessions, only one would be dedicated to the service of the public. Gentlemen must surely forget themselves when they wished to see general elections frequent. They called burghs the rotten part of the constitution; and yet, rotten as they were, gentlemen were pursuing a measure which must afford them more frequent opportunity of exercising their venality, and filling the Senate with corrupt and ministerial members. And it was not a little surprising to see the most pure and the most virtuous parts of the constitution both concur in wishing for the same thing—a short Parliament. As to the expedient of increasing the number of members, according to the proportion of numbers and property represented; the addition of an hundred to the county members would not be more just than the present representation; for, according to the principle of the addition, the city of London alone ought to send to Parliament one seventh part of the House of Commons. After some other very pertinent and judicious remarks, his Lordship concluded by opposing the motion.

Mr A. Pitt wished rather to be silent, than to speak, when he must differ in opinion from the people for whose opinions he had the highest respect. He could not, however, sacrifice his sentiments to that respect; and, though he courted reputation as much as any man, yet he would never attempt to gain it by sacrificing his own conviction to popularity. The Noble Lord had observed, that the people rose in their demands. It was true; but then he believed they would not have done so if their former demands had been attended to by Parliament. He agreed, however, with the Noble Lord on the present question; and upon this ground: If corruption were confined to that House, then short Parliaments might not be improper. But, as corruption had pervaded every vein and artery of the whole political body, it would be in vain to attempt a preservation of purity in that House, when those who elected the members were themselves corrupt. A pure Parliament could never be expected from a corrupt people. The people must cease to be corrupt, before the Parliament could possibly become pure: In that sense, therefore, the Noble Lord was right in asserting, that gentlemen were beginning at the wrong end. No man could be more willing to admit, that the trait reposed in the House of Commons should often revert to those who had given it; but then, unless corruption could be banished from the electors, the return of the trait would only give a fresh scope to their venality. He would put the question on this fair issue. He would wait to see the next Parliament; and if the majority of it should be composed of popular members, he would infer that the influence of the Crown was gone; and then he had nothing more to apprehend. If, on the contrary, the majority should consist of members elected through the interest of ministers, he then would close with gentlemen in shortening the duration of Parliament, as a means by which the influence of the Crown might be reduced. But, at present he would vote against the motion, and oppose the torrent of popular desire, because he was convinced that the people were willing for their bane and destruction. Every gentleman must see the truth of his assertion, if he would consider that the independent gentleman could not, consistent with the duties he owed his family, support a contested election every year, against a Court Candidate, who should have the Treasury at his command.

Mr Fox gave many reasons for espousing that side of a question which he had often opposed, and supporting his honourable friend's motion now, though he had more than once divided against it in former sessions. The question might be seen in many points of view. It might be considered as speculative; it might be decided by historical arguments; and it might be argued upon this ground,—how far the voice of the people ought to be attended to by their representatives. In this last point of view he considered it chiefly. The people were dissatisfied with their representatives, and wished to employ them in future for a short time only. It would be impertinent in the representative to insist that he knew better than his constituents what would be the most conducive to their interest; they would give their pleasure for their reason, and that must conclude the dispute. The people were rising in their demands; they had not hitherto gone too far, but he would pronounce, that if they were to be trifled with and deceived, they would go too far. They felt the insufficiency of their Governors, and the necessity of looking to their own safety. Nothing proved the malady of the body politic more than the present spirit of reformation. It was not customary for people in health to seek after remedies, and read treatises on diseases. Valetudinarians only were driven to that. He confessed, that, had he been in existence when the Septennial Bill passed, he would have voted for it: But the same principle that would then have induced him to vote for a Septennial, would now induce him to vote for a Triennial Parliament. The people in the reign of George I. found the security of their liberties, in throwing weight into the scale of the Crown; because it was necessary in order to keep from the throne the son of James II. who had endeavoured to destroy their liberties. Now that this weight was applied to as bad a use as the Pretender might have turned it to, the preservation of the people's liberties required that it should be taken away.

Mr Fox spoke for near an hour, and used a variety of ingenious arguments, which want of time obliges us to omit.

Lord North, in a strain of the finest irony, reproached Mr Fox with his apostasy from the opinions he had formerly maintained respecting the duration of Parliaments. He lamented the loss of that support which formerly, upon that question, had made almost as many proselytes to the hon. gentleman's arguments, as there were persons who had heard him. The hon. gentleman said, that the people gave a striking proof of the weakness of their constitution by their searching so eagerly for remedies. But sure the hon. gentleman forgot that there is such a thing as an imaginary illness, which makes a man, even of a sound constitution, think he stands in need of great medical assistance. For my part, continued his Lordship, when I hear mention made of the bad state in which the constitution of England is at present said to be, and of the remedies which she is endeavouring to discover to cure herself, I cannot but call to mind the Italian who had destroyed a strong constitution by quacking with it; and who discovering his error, when it was too late to remedy it, caused to be engraved on his tomb-stone, as a warning to other men, this short but comprehensive Epitaph, I WAS WELL, I WOULD BE BETTER, AND HERE I AM.

Many other gentlemen spoke on both sides; and at length the question was put, when the motion was negatived by a majority of just two to one, there being,

For the question, 91
Against it, 182

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 9.
St James's, May 9.

THE King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the dignity of a

Baronet of the said kingdom, unto the following gentlemen, and to their heirs-male, viz.

Frederick Flood, of Newton Ormond in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; and

Robert Waller, of Newport in the county of Tipperary, Esq;

Vienna, April 26. His Imperial Majesty set out this morning for Poland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

This day arrived a mail from the Leeward-Islands, brought by the Mercury packet boat to Falmouth; she sailed the 5th ult.

The Princess Royal, Kerr, for India, arrived at the Cape, having sprung her main-mast, but sailed again the 22d of Dec.

On the 1st inst. arrived in the Texel two English ships bound for Greenland and Davis Streights, taken by a privateer from Dunkirk; their names not known.

The Courier de Lisboa Rebello, from Lisbon for Petersburg, is past the Sound.

Portsmouth, 7. The Surprise frigate is gone out of harbour to Spithead; the Monarque and Diligente, of 70 guns each, are come into harbour to dock.

The Charlotte, Wifeman, and Jenny, Gill, from St Kitts, are arrived at Liverpool in 28 days; they advise, that Admiral Rodney arrived the latter end of March; that the French fleet had joined, and were 23 sail of the line at Martinico, three of which were in bad condition; that the English fleet consisted of 21 sail of the line at St Lucia, all in good condition.

The Sparling, Jackson, from Liverpool to New York, that was taken by a Boston privateer, (late the Thorn loop of war) is carried into Boston.

The Grape, Shirlock, from Liverpool to Oporto, was taken by a French privateer, and ranfomed for 1100 l.

The New York, Ritchie, from Clyde to New York, is put into Milford.

The Endracht, from Dunkirk for Rochelle, and the St James, from Frederickstadt for St Martin's, were both stoped and brought into Plymouth by the Admiral Hardy privateer.

The Vrow Etta, a large Dutch galliot, from Amsterdam for Brest, with pipe slaves, is taken and sent into Plymouth by the Achilles privateer of Folkestone, Capt. Yawkins.

The Marthias, Sorenson, from Christiansa to Clyde, is seized by the Endymion and other frigates, and brought into Portsmouth.

The Berkeboich Neef, from Liverpool for Leghorn, was taken in November last by Paul Jones, and sent to Boston.

The Peggy, Leigh, of Liverpool, has taken three prizes in the West Indies.

Plymouth, 5. Wednesday last passed by Commodore Wallingham, with the fleet from Torbay, and yesterday Admiral Graves, with his fleet, sailed from hence to join them, but the wind changing, they returned; the Commodore with his ships passed by this afternoon in their way to Torbay, and the Admiral with his squadron came to anchor in the Sound.

Yarmouth, 7. Late last night, passed by the Baltic fleet from the North, under convoy of a frigate and a loop of war, without calling in our Roads, where they left several ships that were waiting to join them. This morning passed through the Roads about 200 sail of loaded colliers for London, &c.

Liverpool, 5. The Alert privateer riding at single anchor in the river, was yesterday run foul of by a ship coming in from Londonderry, which damaged her so much, that she soon filled with water; and had not the people on board been very active in cutting her cable, and running her into the basin, she must have sunk.

The Hero, Wilcox, from Liverpool for Africa, was taken the 1st ult. 16 leagues south of Cork, by the Marquis de Seignely privateer of Havre de Grace, mounting 20 nine-pounders, 8 swivels, and 180 men.

The Pitt privateer of Jersey, has taken the St Jean Baptista, from Brest to Bayonne, with ox hides and bale goods.

The Unicorn privateer, of Folkestone, Captain Tapley, has brought into Falmouth the Endracht, bound from Brest to Hamburg, with sugar and coffee.

The Uriah, and the Count d'Estaing, taken by the Viper and Dick, of Liverpool, are arrived at St Kitts.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

New York, March 29. We are informed, that the present Government of the province of Connecticut have refused their consent to the requisition made by the Continental Congress, dated October 3. for raising and paying into the rebel treasury, on the first of February, and the first day of every succeeding month, to the first of October, their quota to make the monthly assessment of 15,000,000 of dollars. The same disposition prevails in the province of Maryland.

By accounts from Philadelphia, dated Tuesday the 1st instant, we learn, that the grand meeting, which was to have been held there some time ago, by delegates from different provinces, to regulate prices, is come to nothing, several of the colonies never having sent any representatives.

Yesterday, several lots of Continental bills were sold at the coffee-house of public vendue, at the rate, on an average, of 3 l. to s. New York currency, for 1000 l. amount in Congress paper.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Annapolis, Maryland, Jan. 14. The Assembly have not complied with the requisitions of Congress, because the Senate would not pass the bill for seizure and confiscation of British property.

The emissions of November 1776, are called in. The holders of the bills have their election, whether to receive bills of exchange, or certificates bearing interest; but if the bills of exchange are protested, the State is not to be accountable. The bills are not to be received or redeemed after the first of June next. I believe few will take the bills of exchange, as they will, in all probability, be protested.

The State will, in March, seize and confiscate British property; and the Ministry of Great Britain will detain our Bank-stock to satisfy our creditors, or those whose estates may be confiscated.

From the LONDON PAPERS, May 9.

St Roch, April 6. In the night of the 27th last, an Algerine chebeck, of eight guns, and 126 men, was forced on shore by a south-east wind, near Fort S. Barbe. All the crew were saved, and we are endeavouring to recover the vessel. On the 31st of March the fourth battalion of the Spanish Guards entered the camp, and the first of this month arrived here the sixth battalion of the Walloon Guards.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning, a messenger arrived at Lord Hillsborough's office from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with dispatches, reported to be relative to some very alarming discontents which have lately taken place in the northern counties of Ireland.

This morning arrived a mail from the Leeward-Islands, which was brought over in the Mercury packet-boat, Capt Dillon. She sailed from St Kitt's the 5th ult. but brings nothing new.

This morning an express arrived from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, with an account of Admiral Graves, with his squadron, being again failed to join Commodore Wallingham, who was expected to pass by with his fleet every hour, the wind being then fair.

This day, arrived the mails for France and Flanders, by which there are letters from Brest of the 21st ult. when

the squadron still continued there, lying at single anchor, and these letters mention, that two frigates, which went to wait for the appearance of the squadron at Berthome, with twenty-two transports, had been all obliged to return the 17th. One of the transport-vessels ran foul of the Conquerant, and received great damage; but it is said the troops on board, to the amount of 250, were saved.

Letters from Paris, by this day's mail, say, that the famous Capt. Paul Jones now lodges in that city, with Mr. Adams, at the hotel de Valois, rue de Richelieu.

Expectation still continue on tip-toe, respecting Charlestown. No fresh advices have been received from thence, and the reports propagated a few days ago relative to the taking of that place, now meet with so little credit, that even impudence itself is silent on the subject. Yet no expedition, perhaps, of equal consequence, has been undertaken since the commencement of the war. Should the British General succeed, it will be the severest blow the Americans have yet suffered; and will require the most vigorous exertions on the part of our enemies to repair the hurt and loss of confidence it will be attended with. On the other hand, should Sir Henry Clinton miscarry, we may fairly bid adieu then to all further prospect of recovering our possessions in America. Considered even in this point of light, the stroke may not prove so very unfavourable to Great Britain, as it will enable us, by leaving us more at leisure, to pay greater attention to our enemies in Europe, and in the worst event must be attended with peace, "a consummation" in the opinion of all, "devoutly to be wished."

Those who know Charlestown agree, that if Sir Henry Clinton has not taken it long before this, the conquest of it will probably not be completed this summer. By the middle of April the heats and damps become insupportable; and in May the excessive aridness of the climate has been proved by some philosophical experiments, made by a very ingenious gentleman who was Governor there, to be equal to a baker's oven.

No advices have been received officially from Sir Henry Clinton, in South-Carolina, since those published in the London Gazette of April 29. Private letters of good authority say, that Admiral Arbuthnot in the Roebuck, with the Renown, Romulus, Blonde, Perfus, Camilla, and Raleigh, sloops of war, had got over Charlestown bar, and were at anchor in five-fathom hole. The bar, which has been said to be two miles long, is not more than a quarter of a mile in length, and about the same in breadth. Those gentlemen, who are best acquainted with the country, and its present state, are very confident that his Majesty's arms will prevail, but not so very speedily, as some sanguine friends of Great-Britain may wish and perhaps believe.

Whatever may be the fate of Carolina, it is supposed it will be the last blow struck by the British troops against the Americans; as various matters are tending apace to alter that ruinous war.

By the two ships arrived from the West-Indies, certain advice is received of the safe arrival of Sir George Rodney with four sail of the line-of-battle ships and two frigates, which had joined Admiral Parker, and the fleet then consisted of 21 sail of the line. The day before Sir George's arrival, Admiral Parker had offered the French battle, though five ships inferior in force, which was declined.

The French have detached five of their ships to Cape Francois, or they would have had six superior to ours.

The news of an action between Sir George Rodney and Count Guichen is hourly expected, as Sir George was determined in all events to commence the naval campaign immediately.

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, two very rich homeward-bound East-Indiamen narrowly escaped the French fleet cruising off that coast: they got into Table-bay in the night under the fort, and the Frenchmen appeared close in shore in the morning. It remains to be seen, whether so tempting a morsel will not induce the Moniteurs to commit a breach of neutrality and seize upon the prizes, which are estimated at nearly half a million.

The tenderness and liberality shown by the Spanish nation in general, and by individuals in particular cases, to English prisoners since the commencement of the present war, will ever stand recorded to their honour as a nation. To impress more forcibly on the minds of our own countrymen a just sense of Spanish humanity, to increase our national benevolence towards them as a people, and to encourage a liberal attention to such individuals as the fate of war may place in want of it; the Reprisal Association of London think it their duty to state the following facts to the public:

Captain Werry, of the King George, belonging to the Reprisal Association, after making a gallant defence, was under the necessity of striking to a French frigate of 44 guns; a Spanish 64 gun ship being in sight, received Captain Werry with part of his officers and crew as their prisoners, and carried them to Corunna, whence they were removed to Lugo in Galicia. The Bishop clothed them. The Governor lodged them in a roomy and comfortable barrack, provided them with fuel and light, clean straw beds weekly, clean sheets monthly, and sixpence per diem for their support, which proved ample to that end. In short, such was the treatment from officers in authority, as well as from the people at large, that an obligation to be in the barracks at six o'clock in the evening was the only shackle to convince the seamen they were prisoners.

Advices from Madrid say, that nine sail of the line, with 8000 troops under convoy, have actually sailed from Cadiz for Havannah, and that Don Cordova remained there with 12 sail, and was ordered to be joined by eight others from Ferrol, and proceed to Brest as soon as possible.

Yesterday afternoon a messenger arrived from Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, and another from Peterburgh. The dispatches were immediately sent to his Majesty.

Lord Sandwich was with the King so early as five o'clock this morning, and had a conference with him till near half past six, on naval matters of the greatest importance. On his return to the Admiralty, messengers were sent to the commanding officers at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

The Attorney-General will attend the House of Commons no more, having received his patent of Peerage, creating him Baron Southampton, by which title he will be called up to the House of Lords immediately after the Whitsun holidays.

Mr Wallis, the Solicitor General, is appointed Attorney General, and Mr Mansfield, Solicitor; they are expected to

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Sir Joseph gh, The ve o'clock and near half nce. On ent to the and Chat-

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his hands on their several promotions in the course of the recent week.

We are assured that no alteration will take place in the Court of Common Pleas till next term.

There will be no business of State transacted at St James's after Friday next, for ten days, during which time their Majesties are to reside at Windsor.

A detachment of Light Horse and Foot Guards marched, yesterday morning, to Blackheath, to remain on duty during his Majesty's reviewing four troops of Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards.

Monday, the Salt Duty bill, and five other bills, received the Royal Assent, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose.

All the outward-bound East-Indiamen are expected to sail in the course of about three weeks at the farthest.

A correspondent lately arrived from America assures us, that the inhabitants of Charlestown are so divided in opinion with regard to the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, that several insurrections have happened since they received the news of their defeat at Savannah. All the loyalists of any property or influence have been imprisoned by order of the Congress, their effects confiscated, and the money arising therefrom expended in strengthening the works of the city. This tyrannical behaviour has occasioned violent murmurings among the people. Diffidence, suspicion, and treachery, reign there even in private families; and there is no unanimity left, unless among the soldiers of fortune, and creatures of the Congress.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29.

The Spanish fleet unmoved this morning, and stood to sea at noon; they were out of sight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz to join their grand fleet, all well.

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, May 4.

Yesterday three gentlemen landed out of a Danish East India ship, and say, they left the Cape of Good Hope in January last. A French Admiral, in a 60 gun ship, another of 50 guns, and five frigates being there, detained Captains Gore and Lennox, the two missing ships, being afraid to sail, as they would certainly be followed. These gentlemen likewise say, that the French at the islands are in the greatest want of all kinds of stores, provisions, and men. The Oilerly, formerly belonging to us, but taken by the French, and a country ship, were lying at the islands, and could not go to sea for want of men. The Dutch will not trust them on any terms, or advance them a single rupee. When informed of the capture of a large sum of money intended for the islands, and that the convoy was dispersed, they declared it must entirely ruin them.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, May 9.

This day, as soon as the private business was gone through in the House of Peers, their Lordships heard counsel on the petitions of the several noble personages, who claim the dignity of Great Chamberlain of England. Some little progress being made in this business, Lord Radnor rose, and submitted to the House, whether a matter of such great importance to the parties should be brought on in the absence of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Camden seconded the noble mover. He agreed perfectly in opinion with his Lordship, and observed, it was of little consequence, whether the petitions were determined this session or the next; at least, he was fully convinced of the decency, as well as propriety, of not bringing it on, till the noble Lord, at the head of the law, was able to attend that House. He therefore was for having it put off till next session. The question was then put, that the hearing of the several petitions, &c. be adjourned till after the recess, which was carried, nem. con. and they now stand adjourned sine die. As there are a variety of claimants of the first consequence to this important honorary situation, the most severe contest on this occasion will certainly take place.

The Duke of Richmond afterwards moved for the House to be summoned for the 30th inst.—The House is likewise summoned for the 26th.

The Lord Chancellor's indisposition still continuing, and there being very little business before the House, their Lordships adjourned to Monday se'ennight.

This day Mr Chamier presented to the House of Commons several accounts pursuant to order, the titles of which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Duchess of Ancester's estate bill was read a second time, and committed.

Sir Charles Cox presented a bill—“for vesting certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in trustees, for better securing the docks, ships, and stores at Plymouth and Sheerness; and for better defending the passage of the river Thames at Gravesend and Tilbury; the same was accordingly read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.

The bill to continue, for a limited time, so much of an act of Parliament of the last session, entitled, “An act for the more easy and better recruiting his Majesty's land-forces and marines,” so far as the same relates to the encouragement of Volunteers, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Levant trade bill, Lord Newhaven in the Chair. Several petitions were presented from many trading towns against it; and five barristers were heard both to enforce those petitions, and to support the bill.

From the great number of witnesses who were examined on this occasion, the business was protracted to such a length, that the Commission of Accounts bill, and several other orders of the day, were necessarily postponed.

This day, a reprieve arrived from his Majesty to Charles Cocks, soldier in the 31st regiment of foot, under sentence of death for shop-breaking. The time of his execution was fixed for Wednesday se'ennight, and he is reprieved till the 1st of July.

It is said, that a discovery is made by a person in Wiltshire of rendering salt or putrid water fresh, without the help of fire. This has been communicated to the Earl of Sandwich, and the Lords of the Admiralty.

A few days ago the bellman of Boston in Lincolnshire, gave notice of no less than 22 sales, being the effects of different farmers, graziers, &c. in that neighbourhood, reduced to a state of poverty, owing to the low prices of grain, and the exorbitant rate their farms are rented at.

The Three Sisters armed ship left the London trade for Leith (which arrived last night) before they entered the Frith, and proceeded northwards to convoy some transports intended for Quebec.

As the Leith merchant-ships were passing Sunderland, a boat put off, and came aboard one of them, with the following extraordinary intelligence, That on Wednesday last a French frigate entered the bay, and cut out five and twenty vessels, with which she got clear off.

On Wednesday the 3d inst. a Royal Presentation was lodged with the Presbytery of Glasgow, in favour of the Rev. Mr William Taylor of Paisley, to be minister of the High Church of that city. The Presbytery have appointed

a call to be moderated on Thursday the 18th instant; and, from present appearances, there is good reason to expect a peaceable and comfortable settlement of that parish.

We hear, that a body of Clergymen, unconnected with any party in the Church, are to introduce an overture to next Assembly, to prevent any minister of the Church of Scotland from holding the charge of a parish and the Chaplaincy of a regiment at the same time.

On Saturday evening a passage boat, with five carpenters on board, going from Dumbarton to Greenock, struck upon a sand bank a little below the Caille, and perished, by which melancholy accident the five men were drowned.

Mr John Bachelop tobacconist in Glasgow, travelling between Perth and Auchtermarder, was thrown from his horse, and so much hurt, that he died on Friday last at Auchtermarder.

Mr Walter Seton, merchant in Edinburgh, died at Ponderhall this morning.

On Wednesday 3d May, died at Portsmouth, the Honourable Capt George Falconer of Phefdo, Captain of his Majesty's ship the Invincible.

On Tuesday died at Glasgow, Mrs Janet Orr, widow of the deceased Mr John Crawford, surgeon in that city.

We hear from Ireland, that at a meeting of the Ardree Rangers, held in the market-house the 16th day of April 1780, the following Resolutions were entered into:

Resolved, That it is the intention of this Corps to remain as it now is, a Protestant Independent Corps.

Resolved, That in future, no person holding place, pension, or employment of any kind under Government, shall be admitted to any command in the Ardree Rangers.

By order of the Corps,

FRANCIS MANNING, Adjutant.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Andromeda frigate, dated St Christopher's April 3, to his friend in Edinburgh, which may be depended upon as authentic.

Since I wrote you by the Prosperine, the frigates were all sent to Antigua and St Christophers, and there embarked on board them the 28th regiment, the 55th, and the flank companies of two others, (those troops that behaved so gallantly in the defence of St Lucia), with artillery and stores. We proceeded to St Lucia, the place of rendezvous, and joined Admiral Parker's fleet of 12 sail of the line; four of which, with some transports and troops, under the command of Commodore Hotham and General Vaughan, were ordered for the intended expedition to retake St Vincents and Grenada, which we were well assured of being in a very weak state; in Grenada not above 600 troops, 200 of which were so ill of fevers as not to be able to bear arms. We were to have sailed next morning; but, in the evening, we perceived a very large fleet of men of war, transports, and merchantmen going into Martinique, and Commodore Collingwood, with four sail of the line, joined Admiral Parker, who had like to have been taken by the French fleet on his cruise to windward of Desada. This entirely altered all our schemes; the ships, being 16 of the line, were all drawn up in line of battle for the defence of St Lucia, and all the troops were sent, without a moment's loss of time, to the different islands they had been drawn from, for fear of the French making an immediate attack upon some of them. The French, to the number of 25 sail of the line, and some heavy frigates, stood over towards St Lucia, and Admiral Parker, with our fleet, got under way, and offered them battle, which they declined, and made off. We have since, as we hear, been reinforced by the arrival of Admiral Rodney in the Sandwich, with the Ajax, Montagu, and Terrible; The Pegasus frigate, the Thunderer, Bruue, and Cyclops, with 17 sail of transports, having 2500 troops on board, which gives us fresh spirits. We are now getting under way for St Lucia, in company with the Acteon, Preston, Andromeda, Cyclops, and Convert frigates, Fortune, Sphinx, and Hornet sloops, and to go through the Dog and Prickle Pear passage.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, May 12.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Honourable Lords Hailes and Braxfield; and as there were no business whatever to come before the Court at this place, the Court was continued till Tuesday morning next, the last day of the ayre, which ends the western circuit.

I. LYON returns his grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility and Gentry that honoured his Grotto Lottery with their Patronage and Appearance on Wednesday the 26th of April, in the Green Room of the Theatre-Royal; and most respectfully informs his Friends, at the request of several Ladies, he shall offer to the Public a SECOND and LAST LOTTERY in the Race Week, consisting of perfect Models of the Register Office, the New Bridge, the English Chapel (executed from the original plan), a beautiful Fancied Monument to the Memory of the rever'd late Lord Provost A. Kincaid; and also variety of Chimney Ornaments.

Ladies desirous to learn the amusing Art of Grotto Work, will be instructed on very reasonable Terms, and enabled to complete any Piece in Six Weeks, (without assistance of the Advertiser,) or his attendance at the expiration of that time given gratis. Likewise, Ladies in possession of a quantity of Shells, may have them made up (at their own houses) in Ornaments, Monuments, Particular Ruins, and Fancied Structures, at a very easy expence.

N. B. A Card directed for him at Mr Carle's, corner of Prince's Street, New-Town, will be immediately attended to; at which place may be had, price One Shilling per Pot, his Strong Cement.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I BEG leave, through the channel of your paper, to assure your correspondent NEUTER, that with regard to City Politics, I am as neuter as any one can be. I am neither head nor tail of a Party, nor a Party-writer. I blame no man for espousing the side he likes best, though, as I have already said, I heartily wish all party distinction abolished; and surely every good citizen will join me in that, and in wishing worth, character, and ability for the department, to be the only titles of admission into the magistracy, and administration of our public concerns. To this my friend Neuter makes no objection, and indeed he can make none; but he combats a phantom of his own imagination, or rather wilfully mistakes, in supposing I make an attack

upon our Representatives against the Minister. I cannot possibly; and shall only say, giving a fair and candid account of what I complain of, or of Sir L. Grant's conduct against the profusion of public money. His joining a party who suppose and counteract every measure of Administration, right or wrong, I again aver is against the sentiments of his constituents, who unanimously wish to support Government and the Constitution, which Opposition endeavour to pull down. I say that Sir L. has been informed of this; notwithstanding of which he persists to act contrary to the express sentiments of the Citizens of Edinburgh; And Fame sounds loudly, that his changing sides proceeds more from resentment, than conviction of Administration pursuing wrong measures. So far from having any personal enmity to Sir L. D. I would have rejoiced that he had been promoted to the rank of Peerage. I would have rejoiced most heartily, that the representative for this city in Parliament had been promoted to the high rank of a British Peer. But our most gracious Sovereign is the fountain of honour, and the only judge who it is proper to raise to that dignity. It is no good reason for any member of Parliament to counteract Administration, merely because the King will not accumulate honours upon him. Sir L. has already had one mark of the Royal distinction. But to return to what I would wish to call the attention of my fellow citizens; I say, that though we cannot prevent our present member from voting in opposition to our sentiments for the time to run of this Parliament; though we cannot prevail with him to listen to the voice of reason loudly calling upon all his Majesty's subjects to lay aside party feuds, and unite against our common enemy; yet we may soon have it in our power to remedy the evil, by choosing one to represent us in the Grand Council of the nation, who, we know, will pay a proper regard to the sentiments of the citizens in his great parliamentary line of conduct. Much might be said upon the right constituents have to instruct their representative; and I incline to think they have such right. But, nevertheless, to be sure the representative may disobey them; and the Council of this city certainly judged very properly in not giving instructions, which they have already been given to understand would be disregarded.

I am, far, Sir, from wishing to see dissensions revived in this city. At present there is none, nor any likelihood that there will be. I respect the present Magistracy and Council; I equally regard many gentlemen who have formerly been in Administration. I repeat, that I wish there were no party distinctions, but that we were all united for the public interest.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Representatives to the General Assembly.

Presbytery of Abernethy.—The Rev. Mr Grant, at Dumbel; Mr Grant, at Kirkmichael; Ministers. Dr Gregory Grant, Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of Abertarph.—The Rev. Mr Patrick Grant, at Bolestone; Mr James Grant, at Urquhart; Ministers. Colquhoun Grant, Esq. of Kinnaird, Ruling Elder.

Burgh of Forres.—Mr Ludovick Grant jun. writer in Edinburgh. Burgh of Elgin.—Mr Francis Grant, preacher.

Presbytery of Aberdeen.—The Rev. Mr Johnstone, at Boharm; Mr Ogilvy, at Rothes; Ministers. Isaac Grant, Esq. Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of Forres.—The Rev. Mr Coul, at Edinkilly; Mr Gillis, at Kinloch; Ministers. Bailie Duncan Grant, Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of Nairn.—The Rev. Mr Dunbar, at Nairn; Mr Grant, at Calder; Ministers. Willie Lothian, Ruling Elder.

Burgh of Nairn.—Mr William Dunbar, writer to signet. Presbytery of Dingwall.—The Rev. Dr Grant, at Urray; Mr Beattie, at Alness; Ministers. Sir John Gordon of Invergordon, Ruling Elder.

Burgh of Cullen.—George Ogilvy, Esq. Advocate.

LEMONS AND BITTER ORANGES.

JUST arrived, a small Quantity of LEMONS and BITTER ORANGES, to be sold at a Warehouse in Giles's land, St Andrew's street, in Leith.

A SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Monday the 13th May. The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mrs Graham of Gartmore, in her house, St Andrew's Street, consisting of mounted beds, featherbeds, mattresses, and blankets; Mahogany tables, chairs, bureaux, desks, drawers, and carpets; very handsome tea and table China; a good Harpsichord, an eight-day clock, kitchen furniture, and a Sedan Chair. Any person who inclines to purchase the Harpsichord or Sedan Chair, may see them before the roup.

N. B. The furniture is of the best and most elegant kind.

STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND, 1780.

(Granted by Government for this Year.)

ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-TWO POUNDS to be gained by the Purchasers of JAMES MASON'S 943 Chances, at One Shilling, and Two Shillings and Sixpence each.

Sold by George Spankie merchant, opposite the Tron-kirk, Edinburgh, Wilson and Elliot merchants, Dalkeith.

Robert Nicol merchant, Kelso. William Gladstones merchant, Dunfermline.

William Williamson Grocer, Thore of Leith. John Forrest merchant, West Linton. John Black merchant, Biggar.

James Telfer merchant there. John Cathie merchant, Musselburgh. Robert Cunningham merchant, Haddington.

N. B. The prizes paid in full at Edinburgh.—Lottery begins drawing the 24th June.

THE Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council.

of the City of Edinburgh, have appointed CHARLES RENTON sole BULKER at the Port of Leith, with power to him to choose such assistants as may be necessary for expediting the business of Bulk- ing, for whom he is to be answerable. The said Charles Renton is to collect the shore-dues of London, Hull, Newcastle, and other general ships, at the plank end, both inwards and outwards, of which all concerned will take notice: And no shipmaster is hereafter to unload any part of his cargo, without giving proper intimation to the Bulkier to be present, under the penalty of Forty Pounds Scots, over and above payment of the shore-dues of the goods so unloaded.

N. B. Merchants and others, having goods aboard general ships, by applying to the said Charles Renton, will have their goods carefully transmitted to them, upon paying him the shore dues.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st June 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The CLAIMS competent to JOHN AIKENHEAD late of Jaw, and the Creditors of his father deceased, against James Aikenhead his brother, for rents opified by him from the tenants of the lands and mill of Jaw, after his father's decease, or due by himself, as possessor thereof, for crop 1778, and sundry preceding years.

High Bremner, clerk to Mr Farquharson accompanant, will shew a state of the Claim, and the conditions of roup.

ARRIVED.
 Isabel and Mary, Harlow, from Alenmouth, and Betsey, Wilson, from Portsey, with grain; Mary, Bridges, from Hamburg, with goods; Ellock, Kay, from Newcastle, goods; Janet and Barbara, Liddel, and Sincity, Farmer, from Dundee, with wood; Robert, Kay, from Rotterdam, goods; Expedition, Adamson, from Hamburg, goods; Athel, Stewart, from London, with ordnance stores; also, the Star, Ritchie, Friendship, Ritchie, and the Diligence, Shaw, all from London, with goods: and some vessels with coals.

SAILED.
 Hoop of Hamburg, Smith, for Hamburg, with coals; Katherine and Betty of Wick, Leith, for Dublin with tobacco; William, Paterson, for Borrowstounness, with goods.—Wind S.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.
 May 8. Peggie, McNeil, from Laim, with limestone.

SAILED.
 10. Two Sisters, Lang, and Peggie and Nelly, McIntyre, for Dublin;
 11. Jenny, Robertson, for Barbadoes; Robert and John, McSymon, for Dublin, all with goods.



For LONDON, THE KING GEORGE,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Master, Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail with the convoy for London, about the end of next week.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers. The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings at his house, Leith. This ship delivers at Hawley's Wharf.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail May 20. 1780.
 THE PMSLEY, Walter Duncan Master, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Messrs James Anderson and Co. Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expense, and are well provided with small arms. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other seafaring passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10s. 6d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy.



At LONDON for LEITH, THE SMACK EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Master, Now taking in goods at the Glasgow wharf, for Edinburgh, Leith, &c. and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be duly attended to.

THE Tutors and Curators for the Children of

BRECHIN, 10th May 1780.
 the deceased DAVID DAKERS, late merchant in Brechin, hereby desire, that all persons indebted to the said David Dakers will pay in the time to Mrs Dakers, betwixt and 12th of June next, to save the trouble of legal diligence. And all persons to whom the said David Dakers was due any thing at the time of his death, are desired to give in accounts of the same, betwixt and the above-mentioned time, to Mrs Dakers, and they will be paid with all convenient speed. Not to be repeated.

TURNPIKE MEETING at KINROSS.

THE Trustees upon the Turnpike-road between North Queensferry and Perth, are requested to attend the Annual General Meeting at Kinross, upon the last Saturday, being the 27th May current; when matters of importance are to be under the consideration of the Trustees.—Any person willing to undertake the Repairing, and keeping in Repair, that part of the road which lies between North Ferry and Killybeg, being a stretch of ten miles, will attend the above meeting, and be ready to give in proposals, either for the whole, or for different parts of it.

SHEEP MARKETS to be held YEARLY, viz.

ONE at LIEK, near KILIN in BREADALBANE, for Year Old Sheep, commonly called HOGS, on Tuesday immediately preceding the first Thursday of June next, Old Style. The like Hog Market at CALLENDER in MONTROSE, the first Thursday of June, Old Style. A LAMB MARKET at LIEK, the third Thursday of July next, New Style. Also, The like Market for Lambs, at CALLENDER, the first Thursday of August next, New Style. As also, A Market for DRAGUT EWES, at CALLENDER, on the 18th day of October next, and to continue weekly every Thursday for the space of six weeks. The distance from Liek to Calender is twenty measured miles, and military road, and fit places for accommodation, all along.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC CALLED SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the above-mentioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebuse Water, or Oppodeldoo for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for that obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by M^r. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Raws and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, M^r. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

LANARK RACES.

TO BE RUN FOR, over Lanark Course, on Friday the 2d of June 1780, A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, the best of three four-mile heats, carrying weight as under, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
 Five years old, 8 stone. Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.
 And on Saturday following, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, the best of three four-mile heats, carrying weight as above. The winner of the Friday's Purse not to start for the Saturday's; and any winner of an advertised 50 l. to carry 7 lib. extra.
 The horses to be booked at John Haddow's, vintner in Lanark, the Wednesday before running, and each to pay One Guinea booking-money, and the winner each day to pay another Guinea towards expenses.—An ORDINARY at Haddow's each day.
 N. B. The Stewards, or Judges appointed by them, to determine all disputes.

HADDINGTON OLD STAGE COACH.

THE Proprietors return their thanks to the Public for the encouragement they have hitherto met with, and beg leave to inform them, that the Coach will continue to run every lawful day from Mr Fairbairn's, Haddington, at the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and from Mrs Wardrop's Grocery Shop, head of the Old Assembly Close, at the same hours.

TICKETS, Three Shillings and Sixpence each.

WOOD for SALE.

TO BE SOLD.
 A Quantity of very fine large PLANE, ASH, ELM, and POPULAR TREES.

Likewise, MAHOGANY and WAINSCOTT in Planks and Logs. Apply to JOHN LEARMONTH, Merchant, Leith. The timber to be seen in Mr John Maclean's wood yard.

BREWERY, &c. at PRESTONPANS, BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Dow vintner in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 20th May curt. at 12 o'clock noon.

ALL and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, with the Close, Brewhouse, Storehouse, Cellars, Stables, and other Office-houses, as formerly advertised, which belonged to William White brewer in Prestonpans, disposed by him to Trustees for his creditors.

The whole bounds of houses is in very good repair; and as the subjects will be set up at a very moderate price, they are well worth the attention of purchasers, particularly of those who intend to carry on any branch of the brewing or distillery, or any other public business.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Cunningham writer, West Bow. William White will show the subjects.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,
 THE Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rossmount, near Ayr, or to John Ruffell junior, clerk to the signet.

LANDS to be SOLD.

AN ESTATE, consisting of about 130 acres, which is mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch, lying about 30 measured miles from Edinburgh, in a cheap country. The house and offices were lately built, and will accommodate a private gentleman's family.

For particulars, apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

ESTATE to be SOLD by private bargain, within a short walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, AND PARKS to be LET.

THE Lands and Estate of WHITEHOUSE, contiguous to Bruntsfield Links, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and Sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The lands are all inclosed, and have been in grass for several years. There is a commodious modern mansion-house on the premises, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, with suitable offices, and a neat garden and summer house.

The Parks will be let immediately for a future only, for one or more years as may be agreed on, except a small park contiguous to the House possessed by Captain Elphinstone along with it. They will be shown by William Northwick gardener at Whitehouse; and the mansion-house will be shown by Captain Elphinstone's servants, on any lawful day betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock.

For particulars application may be made to James Frazer writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of SAUCHIE, CHAR-

TERSHALL, TOUCHGORME, and others, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and thire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling. The barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above five frechold qualifications to vote for a Member of Parliament. The other lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. This estate consists of above 3000 acres, chiefly arable, and from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is also great probability of coal and marble in the estate, which may be wrought to advantage.

The present free rent is above 1000 l. sterling per annum, exclusive of a lime work, which, though yet in its infancy, has for these several years bypast, yielded of clear profit near 200 l. per annum, and is yearly increasing.

The greatest part of the leases expire in a few years hence, when a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. For one of the farms now open, a rise of 60 l. is already offered. There is upon the estate a convenient mansion-house, with excellent office-houses of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and nursery of young planting. There is also an extensive wood contiguous to the house, and several young plantations in a thriving condition.

James Walker writer to the signet will show the writs and progress, and a plan and rental of the estate. The grieve at Sauchie will show the lands. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat for a private bargain.

LANDS in FIFE to be SOLD or FEUED.

TO BE SOLD, by private bargain, the following parts of the Estate of LUTHRIE, remaining unsold, lying in the parish of Creich, and county of Fife, viz.

LOT I. The Farm of CARPHIN, containing about 99 acres, besides extensive pasture-grounds, the present free rent of this farm is 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. sterling. The purchaser will be entitled to a frechold-qualification in the county of Fife, burdened with a life-rent-vote.

LOT II. The East Farm of LUTHRIE, consisting of about 300 acres, and paying of free rent 57 l. 12 s. 11 d. sterling, which, with the rent and feu-duty payable for Brunton, added to this lot, makes the rent amount to 65 l. 6 s. 5 d. 3d. sterling. The purchaser will hold of the purchaser of Lot I. for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT III. The Lands of BALMEIDIESIDE, consisting of 207 Scots acres. The present free rent is 91 l. 3 s. 9 d. sterling, and is the same that was paid fifty years ago. This Lot holds of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

As a sale is much wanted, the premises amounting in free yearly rent, to 235 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3d. sterling, will be sold or feued, jointly, or in the lots before mentioned, at very reasonable rates. And proposals in these views may be given in to the persons after-mentioned betwixt and the 20th May next. Any person wishing to view the above lands may call at the house of Luthrie.

The title-deeds, rental, and plans of the forefard lands may be seen in the hands of Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the signet, or of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the inventories of the title-deeds, and of the rental, will be seen in the hands of James Cairns writer in Cupar-Fife, to any of whom proposals for buying or feuing may be given in.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following SUBJECTS, being part of BAILLIE'S LAND, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen Chapel, viz.

I. Two LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 10 l. the other at 11 l.

II. THE FOURTH STOREY of this Land, consisting of a good dining-room, a very handsome drawing-room 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same flat; a kitchen, a garret room with fitted up with catacombs, and many other conveniences. The dining room and drawing room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are therwise neatly finished in the modern taste. As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expence. The house and the two shops are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid by the proprietor.

A large AREA, lying immediately to the north, and entering into the court of the same tenement. Upon a part of it there is now built a good stable of three stalls, and several laigh houses. This area might suit the purpose of different manufacturers.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

JUDICIAL SALE,

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th of June next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to

Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price

put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

The free proven mill-rent of said lands is

Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price

put thereon by the Lords, amounts to

Total free rent,

Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington,

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the lunk and garret floors.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-hoos, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. sterling, besides some young planting which it is in a thriving condition.—Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tackman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will set at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago sold for 1400 l. above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tyron, and county of Dumfries.

The total gross rent of these lands is

And, after all deductions, the upset-price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is,

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to,

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blacklock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is

Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase as above, is

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase, as above, is

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase is

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramfay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is

At 13 years purchase amounts to

Total upset price of the urban tenements,

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrally situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and condition of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Calllehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.